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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/558,448	07/11/2006	Petrus Franciscus Van Grinsven	TS1086 US	4601
23632	7590	08/12/2009	EXAMINER	
SHELL OIL COMPANY P O BOX 2463 HOUSTON, TX 772522463			VANOV, TIMOTHY C	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1793	
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			08/12/2009 PAPER	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/558,448

Applicant(s)

VAN GRINSVEN ET AL.

Examiner

TIMOTHY C. VAN OY

Art Unit

1793

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 28 November 2005.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-10 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-10 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 28 November 2005 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☒ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/5508)
- Paper No(s)/Mail Date 11-28-2005
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
- Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Priority

Receipt is acknowledged of papers submitted under 35 U.S.C. 119(a)-(d), which papers have been placed of record in the file.

Information Disclosure Statement

The information disclosure statement filed on Nov. 28, 2005 does not fully comply with the requirements of 37 CFR 1.98(b) because the Perry's Chemical Engineers' Handbook reference is missing. Since the submission appears to be *bona fide*, applicant is given **ONE (1) MONTH** from the date of this notice to supply the above mentioned omissions or corrections in the information disclosure statement. **NO EXTENSION OF THIS TIME LIMIT MAY BE GRANTED UNDER EITHER 37 CFR 1.136(a) OR (b).** Failure to timely comply with this notice will result in the above mentioned information disclosure statement being placed in the application file with the noncomplying information **not** being considered. See 37 CFR 1.97(i).

Specification

- a) Applicant is reminded of the proper language and format for an abstract of the disclosure.

The abstract should be in narrative form and generally limited to a single paragraph on a separate sheet within the range of 50 to 150 words. It is important that the abstract not exceed 150 words in length since the space provided for the abstract on the computer tape used by the printer is limited. The form and legal phraseology often used in patent claims, such as "means" and "said," should be avoided. The abstract should describe the disclosure sufficiently to assist readers in deciding whether there is a need for consulting the full patent text for details.

The language should be clear and concise and should not repeat information given in the title. It should avoid using phrases which can be implied, such as, "The disclosure concerns," "The disclosure defined by this invention," "The disclosure describes," etc.

In this application, the abstract exceeds 150 words in length and is (therefor) too long.

- b) The specification is objected to because it lacks a "Brief Description of the Drawing" along with a brief description of each of the figures, individually.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claim 1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

- a) In claim 1, the disclosures of the preamble and step c are inconsistent in that the preamble sets forth that ammonia is optionally removed from the gas, whereas step c provides a positive requirement for ammonia to be removed from the gas. The Applicants may want to insert the word --optionally-- before the phrase set forth in step c to resolve this issue.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

The person having ordinary skill in the art has the capability of understanding the scientific and engineering principles applicable to the claimed invention. The references of record in this application reasonably reflect this level of skill.

Claims 1-10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over EP 0 324 526 A1 to Borsboom et al. in view of U. S. Pat. 5,976,868 to Buisman.

The abstract of the Borsboom reference describes a method for removing sulfur dioxide, hydrogen cyanide, hydrogen sulfide, carbon oxysulfide, and carbon disulfide out of a gas stream, comprising:

removing sulfur dioxide out of the gas by subjecting the gas to a hydrogenation zone;

removing hydrogen cyanide, carbon oxysulfide and carbon disulfide out of the resulting gas by subjecting the gas to a hydrolysis zone, and

removing the hydrogen sulfide out of the resulting gas.

The difference between the Applicants' claims and the Borsboom patent is that (at least) Applicants' claim 1 requires steps d, e and f that subjects the hydrogen sulfide-containing gas to an aqueous alkaline washing liquid, and then subjecting the resulting hydrogen sulfide-loaded aqueous alkaline washing liquid to sulfide-oxidizing bacteria.

The abstract of the Buisman patent describes the same process for removing hydrogen sulfide out of a gas by subjecting the gas to an aqueous alkaline washing liquid and then subjecting the resulting hydrogen sulfide-loaded aqueous alkaline washing liquid to sulfide-oxidizing bacteria. The abstract proceeds to explain the advantages of the process as being able to additionally remove any sulfur dioxide, carbon oxysulfide, etc. out of the gas (i. e. the same gas impurities present in the gas stream of the Borsboom patent).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the process of the Borsboom patent by substituting the hydrogen sulfide-removal step of Borsboom with the hydrogen sulfide-removal step that employs sulfide-oxidizing bacteria taught in the abstract of the Buisman patent, in the manner required by at least Applicants' claim 1 steps d, e and f, because of the taught advantage of the Buisman process to additionally remove any

sulfur dioxide, carbon oxysulfide, etc. (which, by the way, may have escaped removal in the treatment steps of the Borsboom reference, which is the same field of endeavor as the Borsboom patent).

The limitations set forth in Applicants' claim 1 step c requiring that ammonia may be removed are noted, but are obvious from the abstract of the Buisman patent and also pg. 2 ln. 7 in the Borsboom reference where it is taught that ammonia is a typical impurity in the gas streams being treated.

The limitation set forth in Applicants' claim 1 step (g) calling for recycling the scrubbing liquor is noted, but is obvious from col. 2 lns. 30-31 in the Buisman patent.

U. S. Pat. 7,485,275 B2 setting forth a method for removing acid gases and ammonia from a fluid stream is made of record.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to TIMOTHY C. VANOY whose telephone number is (571)272-8158. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri 8-4:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Stanley Silverman, can be reached on 571-272-1358. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Timothy C Vanoy
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 1793

tcv

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